

"THERE WILL BE NOTHING TO MY CASE BUT AN ACQUITTAL"—Wm. D. Haywood.

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The Defense Lifts the Lid

Special Dispatch to the Bulletin

Boise, Idaho, June 11.—The cross examination by Richardson of Orchard is a revelation to the world. His questions are more searching and results more far-reaching than Haywood's direct examination. Already the prosecution presents signs of being crestfallen. Richardson is charged with responsibility for the kidnapping in capitalist press. Because Richardson would not admit to his house the midnight prowler who awoke him about the time Moyer and Haywood were seized, he is now charged with grave offenses against society, disloyalty to his clients. When Richardson asked the midnight prowler his name, the man outside refused to tell him, or business, or who had sent him, contentedly Richardson told the prowler he would see him at his office at 9 o'clock next morning.

Orchard joined Western Federation at Burke about a month before the Cripple Creek explosion in 1903. He was active in that deal. Escaping, he went to Montana, thence to Utah. His story shows plainly he stood in with mine owners. He spends succeeding three years in Utah and Colorado. During Cripple Creek strike in 1903 he went to Colorado. He confesses he was employed as a field mine owner's detective before he ever met Moyer, Haywood, Simpson, Pettibone or Adams. Such an admission looking up by detail of circumstances that prosecution cannot overlook, is one of the most important points gained. Orchard admits being an all-around criminal, having started out giving short weights on cheese. He confesses he came from factory at Brighton, Ont.; sold it; burned the factory to cover the deed, and then collected the insurance. He married when 22, ran away with another man's wife when 28, going to Detroit, thence to Canada. He is a gambler, powder thief, murderer, men know his character, and a bigamist, getting married the second time in Cripple Creek.

He was freely passed through the military lines at Cripple Creek during the stormy days following the strike in August, 1903. All union men were then being hauled, and he, being admitted within military lines, Orchard was told by Scott, detective in the district, to notify him in case the militia troubled him. Frequently he visited the Vindicator mine. Orchard said the Federation officials hired him to explode a carload of powder. When about to carry out the deed, which would have killed every man within the mine, being seen by guard, he was scared away. Claims Federation officers promised him \$200 to explode the powder which would have killed at least fifty men. Notwithstanding that failure, he claims the Federation officials offered him \$500 to explode a bomb in the Vindicator mine, which killed Manager McCormick and Shift Boss Beck.

I understand the defense is able to show that this explosion was caused by one mining company trying to injure a rival.

Mayer and Haywood each had made speeches previously in the district, counselling the union men not to gamble, drink or do any violence to property. Notwithstanding this, the Federation was claimed to be linked with Orchard in crime. They would not pay either \$300 promised on attempted explosion which would have killed fifty men, or the \$500 which killed McCormick and Beck. Thereby resentment arose in Orchard's mind and consequently he informed Detective Scott of the Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs railroad, of an intended train wrecking because he had not been paid and because somebody else was given the train wrecking job. Instead of implicating Federation members in this train wrecking, some detectives were found guilty. D. C. Scott afterwards furnished Orchard with money and pass to Denver, where he first personally met Moyer and Haywood. Scott and Detective Sterling accompanied him to Denver, taking rooms separately, and directed Orchard's movements. He said Moyer asked him if he needed any money. He took \$20 from Moyer the first day. He claimed Haywood said Vindicator explosion was a fine job, he would have preferred had they killed some of those scabs instead of Beck and McCormick.

Perplexed by Labels

In a recent meeting of the Central Federated Union of New York (A. F. of L.) the question of revising the constitution of that outfit was up for consideration, when the most amusing and perplexing incident was developed. One delegate, Braun a cigar-maker came in with a kick and let the cat out of the bag, much to the displeasure of his fellow delegates. "The members of this body," said Braun, "smoke scab cigars, wear scab

clothing, eat scab bread and do everything scab except breathe. What's the use of putting more rules on paper for them to break. Let's bring them up good and hard for what they break now, and that will settle the whole matter."

Then a Machinist delegate got on the job with his monkey wrench. "Yes," said he, "we've got 169 different labels, and no one can keep track of them all. When my wife goes to the store I have to throw out half the stuff she gets, because

she has forgotten a measly label or two. Why not have one label, a universal label, and then we would all know what to look for?" "Rats!" butted in a delegate from the honorable order of Goldbeaters. "I went to get a pair of suspenders on the Bowery, and all the clerk did was to rip a label off a necktie and stick it on the suspenders. That's your universal label, already!"

The latest account is that it is unknown what these union consumers of scab cigars, scab clothing and scab bread will do with their scab labels.

The Orchard Story

The fact that the story Orchard is now telling on the witness stand has been "confessed" by five others in Colorado, Kansas, Nevada and elsewhere before him, each of his predecessors laying claim to have committed the same crimes that Orchard now claims to have committed, and in each instance those so "confessing" claimed, as Orchard does, that Moyer or Haywood paid him for doing the

work. Orchard was surprised when Richardson informed him Maybury was a lifelong friend of Haywood, they having named together with Maybury teaching Haywood assaying. Orchard claims Haywood sent him to California to assassinate Bradley, who was manager of Bunker Hill, and Sullivan, Wardner, Idaho, mine, in 1899. Bradley was injured by explosion in November, 1894. He was owner of flats and recovered \$10,000 damages against gas company therefor. Gooding and McFarland secured an affidavit from Orchard at penitentiary for gas company to use in trying to get judgment set aside, and new trial at San Francisco. Orchard would not believe Orchard's affidavit, backed up by Governor Gooding.

Orchard claims he first tried poisoning Bradley, at which time he testified he had no plans of dynamiting him. However, Richardson got him to tell a long story of getting dynamiting equipments previous to attempting the poison racket. He claims he returned to Denver in December disguised as soldier, wearing glasses. Received only \$25 for attempt on Bradley. He claims Haywood thought he did a good job in San Francisco. He also says that Haywood hired him to assassinate Gilbert and Peabody, and claims Haywood ordered him to shoot Gilbert, for if dynamite was used while Haywood was in town it would be laid to him.

Orchard went to Chicago in the fall of 1904 to hold a conference, which issued a call for Industrial Union congress in June, 1905, and during Haywood's absence Orchard claims Haywood directed him to use dynamite on Goddard, Peabody and Kearney, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., whom Haywood afterwards charged face to face with having bribed legislatures in Pennsylvania and then trying bribery in Colorado to defeat the eight-hour law. Orchard set bomb for Peabody on Thirteenth street, Denver, but coal wagons got onto the wire just as Peabody was alongside of bomb, making explosion impossible.

Defense will show that while in Denver Orchard was scheming in behalf of the president of the Globe Smelter to dynamite a hotel where 150 Austrians lived. The president of the Globe smelter promised Max Malich, a Globeville groceryman, the company trade provided Malich ceased to trust strikers. Capitalist press made much of the fact that the Federation gave Orchard's wife relief in 1904. Today Richardson got before the jury the beneficial features of Federation's relief system, showing that after Colorado courts prohibited further relief within Cripple Creek district, wife number two, whom Orchard married in Cripple Creek, was forced to sell her wash tubs and to work out for a living. Orchard never has remitted to wife number two since leaving her. He has sent Canadian wife \$50, which Gooding furnished.

WADE R. PARKS.

Orchard is not my true name, I have gone by the same name for eleven years. My true name is Alfred Harsley. I came to the United States in 1896, first to Spokane, where I remained a week. I went to Wallace, Idaho, in March or April, 1896. I first worked for Market Brothers, driving a milk wagon, and remained there until about Christmas, 1896. I

then went to a wood and coal yard in Burke, Idaho, and was engaged in that business until the spring of 1899, and on my own account for two years. In 1898 I sold a half interest in the business to a Mr. McAlpine. My business in Canada was making cheese. I sold my interest in the wood yard and went to work in the mines in March, 1899. I went to work in the mines, and continued at it for a month.

Orchard said he joined the Burke, Idaho, local of the Western Federation of Miners, in 1899, as soon as he went to work at mining. Haywood then began to go over in excruciating detail the early Idaho troubles, in spite of all objections of the defense.

"State what unusual occurrence there was at Burke upon the morning of April 28, 1899," he demanded of Orchard. "We object," said Attorney Richardson for the defense. "What occurred in 1899 can have nothing to do with this defendant, who was not elected a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners until long after that."

Hawley answered that he intended to connect the defendant with the Coeur d'Alene troubles. "The court," said Judge Wood, "can readily see how this testimony may be material, and will overrule the objection."

Orchard, proceeding, said: "On the morning of April 29, 1899, when I got through breakfast, I was told there was a special meeting of the union, and everybody was expected to be present. I went to the meeting."

Richardson here objected again, saying there was absolutely nothing connecting Haywood with this meeting, but the objection was again overruled.

Orchard went on to tell how the Sullivan and Bunker Hill mine explosions had been "planned" by the "inner circle" in open meeting of the union. The attorney for the defense

Conspirators Star Witness Weakens

Special Dispatch to the Bulletin

Boise, Idaho, June 8.—In the Haywood "murder" trial to-day attorney for the defense Richardson continued his severe cross-examination of Harry Orchard throughout the day. The cross-examination so far fully corroborates the theory of the defense that many crimes charged to the Western Federation of Miners were concocted by the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance.

Orchard is piece by piece revealing the existence of an "inner circle" in the Mine Owners' Association. He admits that he went to Denver on a pass furnished by D. C. Scott, a Cripple Creek detective in order to entrap Moyer and Haywood. He admits being paid by and reporting daily to Scott and Sterling, another detective. He testifies that most of his Colorado accomplices are either dead or missing.

He revealed, after stiff questioning, a corporate scheme to wreck Cripple Creek trains, and testified that the guilty persons, though having confessed and being convicted, were released. He testified that he himself was immune from arrest by the military officials during the troubles of 1903, and that Scott gave him such immunity.

On the cross-examination Orchard reaffirmed his statement that in November, 1903, Moyer and Haywood both spoke in Cripple Creek counseling strongly against violence, drunkenness, saloons and gambling. This was just prior to the Vindicator mine explosion.

"The explosion was caused by a bomb," Orchard said, which W. F. Davis, president of the miners' union hired him to place on the seventh level, but which, Orchard declares, was placed on the sixth level through ignorance. Orchard was promised, he says, \$200 to explode a carload of powder to kill 50 men but failed, being scared away. Davis afterwards voluntarily agreed to pay \$500 for the explosion, when it did come off, two mine officials being killed by it.

Although military guards were incessantly patrolling the Vindicator shaft, Orchard was never molested, nor his house ever searched. All other union men in camp were searched.

At a subsequent trial of alleged train wreckers, Orchard said, he heard one of the witnesses testify that he was a detective of the Thiele agency, and at the same time a member of the union. This man was involved in the wrecking.

"Did the pickets or sentries ever stop you?" "No sir."

"You went where you pleased?" "Yes, sir."

"After your house was never searched by the militia?" "No sir."

"But the searching of homes was very general?" "I understood so."

In the forenoon Orchard testified that he had entered the Vindicator mine through the Whiting shaft. In the afternoon he changed it to shaft 11, having been coached during the noon hour, that the Whiting shaft was blocked at the time.

The defense gained a strong point when Orchard admitted that he caused the explosion in the Vindicator mine before he had met either Haywood, Moyer or Pettibone. This, coupled with his previous admission that he had been in the employ of the mine owners' organization and had been detailed by one of their officials to get acquainted with Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone and implicate them in some crime, makes his confession look rather hollow.

Almost as soon as Orchard met Pettibone, if we are to believe his story, the latter told him all about

the famous "dope," now dignified by the prosecution with the high sounding name of Greek fire. Pettibone gave him, he says, eight cans, or enough to make four gallons. He was to throw it in cars where "scabs" were riding and down mine shafts. Orchard said he buried the stuff in Cripple Creek and never used it. After his arrest in Caldwell he told McFarland about the buried "dope," and the latter, he heard, dug it up. Orchard said he had no fear of being searched when he carried the "dope" to Cripple Creek to bury it in his yard.

Richardson's line of questioning indicates that the Vindicator explosion was incidental to a fight between rival mining companies. The concern will doubtless be shown up good and proper before the case is ended.

Orchard testified on cross-examination that he had informed Scott of the plot to wreck the Florence and Cripple Creek train because of jealousy, for not having been given the train wrecking job himself. This statement flatly contradicts his direct statement that he informed Scott because the money had not been paid over for the Vindicator explosion.

Orchard told several times of getting money from Moyer. At one time in Cripple Creek, he said, he got \$150 from him. In another interview Moyer and Haywood had told him, Orchard said, to get busy at Cripple Creek and do whatever he could; that he could not go too far for them. Moyer gave him \$20, and Haywood said he could get more whenever he wanted it.

"So you never were broke after that?" suggested Richardson. "I was broke several times, but I got money every time I asked for it."

Richardson drew a flash of petulant anger from chief prosecutor Hawley, when he was raising his voice, and said: "You scoundrel, you must not lift the lid without expecting what is beneath to come out."

"When I lift the lid I want it to come out," replied Richardson coolly. "I know that this lid has been fixed up for us, and what is beneath it is also fixed."

Hawley jumped to his feet at this and roared: "If you make a statement like that, you make a statement that is absolutely false!"

"Proceed, gentlemen!" called out Judge Wood. Richardson did not reply to Hawley, but again took up the cross-examination.

Orchard's voice is trembling badly at times, showing the effect of Richardson's penetrating examination. Haywood is feeling and looking more than confident. At the noon recess he talked to his grey-haired mother in glowing spirits.

When Orchard's relentless cross-examination is completed it is understood that a redirect examination is in store for him, in which a number of new points that for some reason the prosecution was anxious to keep in reserve, will be brought out. It is thought that the prosecution refrained from having Orchard recite in open court all the details of the confession that he made in prison, preferring to have some of these facts elicited for the first time by Orchard's testimony. In this way it was thought by the prosecuting attorneys that some of Orchard's statements would have a more telling effect, while if it happened that the defendant's counsel failed to bring out these portions of Orchard's history which the prosecution had omitted it would be possible to have them called to the jury's attention on the witness's redirect examination.

W. R. PARKS.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until all the toilers come together on the political, as well as on the industrial field, and take and hold that which they produce by their labor through an economic organization of the working class, without affiliation with any political party.

The rapid gathering of wealth and the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trades union unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class, because the trade unions foster a state of things which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping to defeat one another in wage wars. The trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These sad conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making injury to one an injury to all.

Therefore, without endorsing or desiring endorsement of any political party, we unite under the following constitution.

(Copy of Constitution Sent on Application.)

several times objected, but Judge wood said he would allow the prosecution to show general conditions in the Coeur d'Alene and Steunenberg's part in it, but would not allow the witness to go into details. The defense noted exceptions to the court's rulings.

Orchard proceeded with the explosion story.

"Who set fire to the fuse?" "I lit one; I don't know who lit the others."

Four or five days after this trouble the United States troops came into the Coeur d'Alene.

"Who was the Governor of the State at this time?" asked Hawley.

"Governor Steunenberg."

"Was his name mentioned at the meeting you have described?" "Yes, sir."

"Who was president of the Western Federation of Miners at this time?" asked Hawley. "Edward Boyce."

After two weeks in Butte, Orchard went to Utah, and began working at the Ben Butler mine near Salt Lake City. Later he went to the Little Cottonwood mines. He went to California in November, 1900, and drifted from there to the mines of Arizona,

where he worked until March 1902. From Arizona he went once more to Utah, returning later to Idaho. He said he reached Cripple Creek, Colo., soon after July 4, 1902. He said he had been given a withdrawal card from the Western Federation of Miners when he left Butte. Arriving at Cripple Creek he once more went into the union, joining a local of which W. F. Davis was president.

"Where were the headquarters of the Federation at this time?" "At Denver."

"Who was president and who was secretary?" "Charles F. Moyer, president and William D. Haywood was secretary."

Court took recess at 11:30 until 1:30 p. m., with Orchard on the stand.

Before Orchard was called to the stand, five hotel proprietors and clerks were called to identify the signatures of Orchard and "Jack" Simpson on hotel registers, and to testify to their having been in Nampa, Silver City, and Caldwell some time prior to Steunenberg's murder. Photographs of Orchard and Simpson and hotel registers were admitted in evidence.

W. R. P.

A Plain Statement of Facts for Members of the Organization

Recruiting local 85 of the I. W. W., Chicago, Ill., at its regular business meeting Monday night, June 3rd, 1907, decided to withdraw from the general organization. The I. W. W., having in its preamble, the words, "coming together on the political field" is not revolutionary enough to merit and warrant the support of local No. 85, according to those who voted for withdrawal. Hence it, local 85, being a revolutionary body of workers, to be consistent, can no longer remain a part of the I. W. W. "No. 85 will either break up or bust the I. W. W." were Saner's exact words at that meeting, and this was the main cry raised by them all. This is the way the "upholders" of revolutionary facts and representatives of working class interests went about it. Fred Moore, who was a delegate to the last I. W. W. convention, acted as chairman. At the outset he stated that he would not recognize Robert's rules of order, nor any other rules in conducting the business of the local, and he, the avowed opponent of all government and autocratic rule, "would not entertain any appeal from the decision of the chair nor any amendments nor suggestions to a motion." He gave the floor to whomsoever he pleased as often and for as long a time as he wanted, and to Just and Barr who had the floor in opposition he limited the time to five minutes. Upon a special privilege McIntosh made a motion to expel Just, Miss L. Levinson and Charles Pearson, Just for sending out S. L. P. literature, such as DeLeon's Speech on the Preamble, DeLeon's Industrial Unionism, and for having used copies of the "People" as wrapping paper; Miss Levinson because she stated at different times that most members of local 85 are a "lot of freaks." Furthermore in conversation with other people she intimated that one of the bunch stole a dollar bill from her pocket book while at headquarters. (McIntosh stated on the floor that he had the opportunity; Johnson also said the only reason he wouldn't steal is because he is too cowardly and fears the consequences.) Pearson, it was said, is not fit to be a member because he sells S. L. P. literature at street meetings, which he holds occasionally. On this motion, after some talk, all three were expelled with but two dissenting votes. Charles Pearson and Miss Levinson were not present at all. Just was given the floor five minutes only, in which he pleaded guilty of sending out those pamphlets to locals or individuals, as ordered by same, and has used old copies of the "People" as wrapping paper, which by the way is advertised in The Bulletin.

A motion was made by McIntosh to expel A. S. Edwards, editor of the Industrial Union Bulletin on account of the reply he sent to local 85, which was sent in for publication, said letter containing several reasons why James P. Thompson should be sent as a delegate of the I. W. W. to the International Congress of Stuttgart. In substance Edwards in his reply stated that The Bulletin could not be used for electioneering purposes while he had anything to do with it, and that the notification of Thompson's selection by the local did not come in the regular way, and also that the names of Vincent St. John and John Sandberg were proposed as delegates, but not reported to the general secretary. To the delight of most of the members present Edwards was referred to by McIntosh as "Brother" and "Sister" and "Mother" Edwards, and his expulsion speedily aroused general merriment. Special stress was laid upon the fact that when asked by Tobias at a meeting held in Brand's Hall, whether he (Edwards) was a member of the I. W. W., he refused to answer at that time and place (in a public meeting held for educational purposes), this

making him an undesirable member of the local, and the local had no business to take him in. He was also expelled.

Next Trautmann was slated for expulsion. First on the ground that he used his time in working for the S. L. P., that to his knowledge Just had sent out the pamphlets to locals; second, that Trautmann refused to let them have the office any longer on Wednesday night for a Karl Marx class, the reasons given by him being that the office on such nights had been used to plot and scheme against the organization and the desks were gone through, and that Trautmann discovered that papers and letters were stolen. Third, that Trautmann at a meeting in Kensington, Ill., after giving a good I. W. W. speech, went down stairs and criticized W. F. Knoche for attacking the S. L. P. members who attended the meeting, and maintaining that the I. W. W.'s attitude, as expressed in its present preamble, is correct and that he will stand by it; finally, that Trautmann and all the rest are fakery and live on the backs of the workers, etc. Johnson got up and stated that Trautmann is still possessed of "bourgeois views on honesty and morality," and should be expelled. The local Advisory Board of which Trautmann is a member, conducts "star chamber" meetings was one of the strong points McIntosh brought out after taking the floor again. Here Lawson asked for the floor, and advised the members "not to go too far," and as a member of the Board he stated that only once, and to his regret, did said board advise the expulsion of Trautmann, who was considered a loyal member of local 85, hence there is no ground for suspicion. When asked to state the nature of the business that was transacted while in "secret session," he declined to answer. Just offered to reveal the secret, but upon the request of Lawson, refrained from doing so. McIntosh in a sharp and pointed talk argued for the expulsion of men like Trautmann, and wound up by stating that only a convention of the unemployed could do things, etc. The motion to expel Trautmann was then carried, one or two voting nay.

After having expelled all "undesirables" a motion was made to no longer pay per capita tax to headquarters, that a statement of the action of 85 and their reasons be sent to all I. W. W. locals, and the "news" be given to the Associated Press and all other papers that would publish the story. The secretary was instructed to turn over about \$1600 to the motion to pay per capita tax, and to appropriate for a picnic fund, and list of local unions to the following committee: Saner, Meiss, Arentsen, Tobias, Loquist, McIntosh, Johnson. Motion carried. This action was taken before the "expulsion" and the matter of voting on the proposed changes in the constitution not appearing in the minutes was the subject of protest entered by Fellow Worker Barr. He wanted to talk upon this matter, but was ruled out of order by the chairman time and again. Several arguments were then presented upon the "detraction" to the working class in having a "dues paying membership." It was also intimated that they will issue a bulletin of their own.

Saner was to do the necessary work in getting out the statement in conjunction with a committee of seven which is to draw up a resolution and ask for publication in The Bulletin. Note:—When the Advisory Board went into session it was the request of Knoche. The proposition was that he could get a job with good pay in a newly started concern to break strikes, and asked for the sanction of the board on the ground that he "could do good work for the I. W. W." at that position.

HARVEY STONE, Member Advisory Board. OLGA JUST.

A Freakish Fool or Pinkerton, which?

Olive M. Johnson, of Fruitvale, Cal., and a member of the I. W. W., writes the following account of Duncan's absurd escapade in Boise, to the Daily People:

"I suppose that by this time the story of C. E. Duncan's spectacular arrest here has gone to every part of the country, and all the peculiar circumstances connected with it have been exaggerated according to the distance they wandered, so that by this time the readers of The People are in a quandary as to what really has happened here. I will therefore give the facts in the case as far as I can see them.

"Tuesday afternoon, May 28, Duncan was arrested here on the ground of being a suspicious character. Indeed, he was masquerading in a disguise so crude that any youth going to a fancy dress ball would have done the job better. In connection with his youthful face, frame and clothing, he wore a false full beard and mustache and artificial eyebrows. This is of the hemp variety used at ordinary mask balls and the very suggest of crudeness that can be bought anywhere. I may as well put in here that I am telling no newspaper tale; I examined the things myself and heard Duncan acknowledge that it was the thing he had used.

"Further, when apprehended in the street, Duncan carried a sort of flour sack strapped over his shoulders, with his belongings in it. So ridiculous was his appearance that people on the streets noticed him at once and notified the police. On being taken to the police station, the sack was found to contain, besides his clothes, a 32 automatic Colt's revolver, fully loaded, a dirk, a pair of

brass knuckles, a box of cartridges, a bunch of keys, and a pocket watch. The Tenth Annual Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, a paid up subscription card in Local 222, I. W. W., Spokane, Wash., a letter from Parks and Knoche, the Socialist literature. "Sensation rent the air, and all sorts of fearful stories came out and all sorts of speculation were indulged in. He was, of course, immediately connected with a plot to assassinate Orchard. The Mayor received anonymous threatening letters commanding his liberation, etc. In the meantime every reporter and editor could spell Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Workers of the World wonderfully straight and in full every time. We were called all sorts of names by all sorts of people. I went to the papers here and requested permission to make a concise statement of our position; and it was cordially granted in every case. I said:

"I am a member of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party and am representing The Daily People here and know I am speaking the sentiment of all three when I said we absolutely repudiate such actions."

"This morning Duncan was brought up in the police court, charged with carrying concealed weapons; and, after a short trial, was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of \$200 or 60 days in jail. He had \$13; so, of course, unless someone comes to his rescue, he will have to take his 60 days.

"This morning I went to the police station and was present at the trial to see if I could make up my mind about the matter. I had talked with Duncan and he pleaded innocent and said he had disguised himself as "an Idaho farmer," because he had heard that "strangers" were arrested here. I read Park's letter. It is a letter of the common type written between

members. It is not dated, but, evidently, was written shortly before the Chicago Convention.

"These are the facts. I neither can nor will draw any conclusions. There are too many questions unsettled in my mind. Some of them are: Is a man in some respect evidently bright, fool enough to think he would escape notice in a make-up which any one would know would attract notice? Why should he disguise at all, when he declares he was known by no one but Parks?

"Can he be a Pinkerton, who, after he had gained a 'labor reputation,' came here to discredit the S. L. P. and I. W. W.? Why of all the letters he must have received is he

placing particularly that unimportant one of Parks?

"It has certainly been exceedingly annoying to be connected with a freak affair like that, and I hope if any other comrades come here they will not be so foolish as to get involved."

"If Duncan was looking for notoriety he has got it. If he wanted martyrdom he may have that, too, but scarcely the crown. If his brain has become overheated he will have time to cool it off. And, finally, if he is somebody's tool no harm will happen to him.

"In the meantime, the papers have had a glorious sensation about 'another Socialist crank!'"

"Olive M. Johnson."

Consults with Corporation Detectives

Boise, Idaho, June 5, 1907.—Forty-seven minutes past nine Orchard was ushered in under heavy guards. Appearance not so attractive as indicated by photographs given out by Gooding with the compliments of Idaho. His neck is short. Eyes unsteady and batting often. Voice not strong or clear. He showed signs of nervousness about three o'clock and an adjournment was quickly arranged. Haywood stated that he himself was sleepy. He will be coached and ready for another siege tomorrow. Orchard's story is disappointing to those who expected a world staggering story. His whole story is being retched with the understanding that it will be made competent in the future time. His whole story is palpably incompetent in evidence, according to decisions of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and also the United States for the purpose of establishing conspiracy. However court overruled all objections and denied all motions, stating that it should be understood that prosecution intends to make testimony competent. He testified to having gone under innumerable names. All letters and telegrams supposed to have passed between Orchard and Pettibone, who is supposed to have been go-between for Haywood, are destroyed. He testified he set off powder in the Bunker Hill mill in 1899. He then quit mining and went to Cripple Creek to cooperate with Davis, who was chief captain of forces at the Cuern d'Alene explosion in 1899. He testified to

placing bomb on the sixth level of the Vindicator mine to kill miners, but says he made mistake—it should have been on the seventh level. Manager McCormick and shift boss were killed a week later. He unfolded being hired to wreck Florence and Cripple Creek train, but said because Federation officials did not advance the money he told D. C. Scott, secret service man of the railroad. Scott has been proven in trials in Colorado to be mine owner's tool and detective. He told that he and Adams blew up Independence depot. Recited the Gabbert story telling that he and Adams tried to get him and Peabody with sawed-off shot guns loaded with buckshot. Also recited being sent to California to get Bradley. Superintendent of Bunker Hill mine in ninety-nine. He tried to poison him when Bradley returned from Alaska. Also tried to do it with bomb. Told of buying fifty pounds of powder, giving assumed name he forgets, and taking it with box caps to his room and placing it in suit case together with heavy lead pipe and two sawed-off shot guns which he kept in suit case for some time. He claims to have caused Bradley to get blown into the street with the bomb he made. Bradley recently recovered heavy damages against gas company for an explosion. Said he then sent, under assumed name, to Pettibone, who sent money by Postal Telegraph. Telegrams are destroyed and all assumed names forgotten. Showing weakness here, court suggested they might adjourn.

Fiend Shows Signs of Breaking Down

Boise, Idaho, June 6, 1907.—This is the third anniversary of the Independence depot explosion at Cripple Creek. The man who says he has gone under so many assumed names that he has forgotten a great many of them, but who is better known as Orchard or Hlogan, yesterday gave the reason or motive for the independence explosion. It was not to terrorize scabs. It was not to destroy property primarily. Not an act of revenge, but a diplomatic move "pulled off" while the W. F. M. convention was in session. The purpose was to "raise sympathy and political support for the then executive officers." Orchard said that Haywood and others told him that there was a row on and a split threatened in the convention and that something would have to be done to prevent the split and to re-elect the old officers. The Independence explosion being "pulled off" at the "psychological moment," had the effect of solidifying the convention and the re-election of the old executive board, including Moyer and Haywood.

Orchard's voice is not strong, being so weak on the opening that the same answer had to be pulled out again. Haywood, although he has him well coached, has to apply leading questions frequently to get the desired answer. Leading questions are questions that suggest the answer and they are very improper in law, especially where the witness is unwilling. But to get under the skin of a world-staggering story that they try to put the story into his mouth which they have so often rehearsed together. Orchard showed signs of breaking down and was nudged about three o'clock the first day. Questions frequently were taken at the suggestion of Judge Wood, who was

quick to perceive that the "psychological moment" had arrived.

Mrs. Carnthers and daughter, mother and half sister of William D. Haywood, arrived to attend the trial Tuesday. They live in Salt Lake City. The morning papers said that Orchard broke down after the trial was over yesterday. They say they examined Orchard extensively regarding claim jumpers in the Marble Creek country in the white pine belt in northern Idaho. The timber trust has been trying to defraud the government and so it goes down and up the line until labor is disheartened into submission and surrender. In the bitterness of defeat, charges and counter-charges are made, each union (?) flinging recriminations at the other; each upbraids craft; hate and jealousy reign supreme and the working class lies prostrate at its masters' feet—whipped by itself—the working class, the class that made the world and that carries it upon its shoulders!

The Carpenter said two thousand years ago, "there are none so blind as those who will not see, there are none so deaf as those who will not hear," and, unless a man belongs to this class, looking around him today and hearing the must know that the I. W. W. speaks truth when it charges that the so-called organization of the A. F. of L. promotes the defeat of the working class. Therefore we say, let the Brewery Workers' Unions in this city be proud of the fact that they have been declared "outlaws in the labor movement" by the A. F. of L. mouthpiece here, the Central Trades and Labor Council, for let it be remembered, it was this same Council that had the audacity to outlaw the here Haywood; let them stand up and be counted among men and be unfair, for if they are "outlaws in the labor movement" of today, by that same fact they are standing in the foremost ranks of the struggle of all the centuries, the emancipation of the Workers of the World, and their deeds will go sounding down through all the ages that are yet to come.

To Working People of New Orleans

Our organization, the Industrial Workers of the World, having been brought into the American Federation of Labor and the International Brewery Workers, we deem it our duty to lay our side of the matter before you.

In the first place, we are not affiliated in any way with the International Brewery Workers, nor they with us, but, wherever workmen and women are striving to consolidate their power, to perfect their organizations on working class lines, all our sympathy is with them and we shall use every word in our power to aid the Brewery workers in their fight against those who seek to drive them back into craft disunion.

Not only do we pledge the Brewery Workers and their allies our voice, time and our sympathy, but we will strip ourselves of our last dollar to aid them in their fight against the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class; and we generally make good our promises, as bear witness our actions during the last four long and bitter years.

When we make a fight, we make it, and we never seek to avoid responsibility for our deeds whether they succeed or fail; but not so with our opponents, as in the Picayune of the

working class victory organized, the A. F. of L., disruption and defeat.

We say that the A. F. of L. is organized defeat, and for the following reasons: Look around you today—how is industry carried on? By hundreds of petty bosses using crude or no machinery at all? No! The corporation, the trust dominates every field of production and every avenue of distribution; which is to say that the capitalist organization of society is no longer individual but collective or co-operative; which organization has been brought about by the development of the instruments of production from simple hand driven tools to immense machines that do the work of thousands, any of millions of men.

These machines are the invention of no one man, but represent the product of the age-long effort of the race, embodying its toil and its genius; and these machines, the product of the race, are the private property of the capitalist class who made them not. Owning these machines, the master class is busy locking and interlocking industries into one united whole; is creating, has created, a condition in "civilized society" that makes working men and women and children but living, breathing, suffering parts of the machines, which, when broken, are thrown away like any other part. New parts, both the feeling and unfeeling, are ever at the command of the capitalist; for labor is ever breeding iron and children for its masters' use.

The machine, man's own creation, dominates the world today. The machines are all; the capitalists who own them are therefore the lords of society, while the workers, who create all things, are as homeless strangers on the face of the earth.

This, then, being the condition of society, production and distribution being one united whole, being organized from field and mine and forest into the factories, by industrial units to the stores, industrial units locked and interlocked with each other, it is not worse than folly, is it not a crime for the A. F. of L. leaders to insist on splitting up the working class into a thousand and one petty warring, so-called craft-organizations? Let us see. Take the Standard Oil Company for instance, or any other corporation you choose; the A. F. of L. insists that the fire-protection organization, the engineers to another, the clerks to another, the well drillers to another, the laborers to another, and so on and on "without end"; each of these organizations has a separate charter from a different "International" and each a separate, holy, sacred contract with its masters, each contract expiring on a different date from that of its "brothers"; then comes a day of trouble, the firemen strike; the Standard Oil advises them to go to hades; it fills their place with "scab labor" and the firemen are beaten. By whom? By the "scabs," or by their "brothers" disorganized in the A. F. of L.? The next month the drivers strike and the same fate is theirs, and so it goes down and up the line until labor is disheartened into submission and surrender. In the bitterness of defeat, charges and counter-charges are made, each union (?) flinging recriminations at the other; each upbraids craft; hate and jealousy reign supreme and the working class lies prostrate at its masters' feet—whipped by itself—the working class, the class that made the world and that carries it upon its shoulders!

The Carpenter said two thousand years ago, "there are none so blind as those who will not see, there are none so deaf as those who will not hear," and, unless a man belongs to this class, looking around him today and hearing the must know that the I. W. W. speaks truth when it charges that the so-called organization of the A. F. of L. promotes the defeat of the working class. Therefore we say, let the Brewery Workers' Unions in this city be proud of the fact that they have been declared "outlaws in the labor movement" by the A. F. of L. mouthpiece here, the Central Trades and Labor Council, for let it be remembered, it was this same Council that had the audacity to outlaw the here Haywood; let them stand up and be counted among men and be unfair, for if they are "outlaws in the labor movement" of today, by that same fact they are standing in the foremost ranks of the struggle of all the centuries, the emancipation of the Workers of the World, and their deeds will go sounding down through all the ages that are yet to come.

For the Workers, craft autonomy, the A. F. of L., is organized defeat; and were this not true, you would not see the brewery owners, at Mr. McGill's request ordering their drivers to join this Teamsters' Union Local 701, paying their initiation fees and raising their wages to get them to do so; nor would you see the bosses in Goldfield, Nevada, importing A. F. of L. organizers into the district, giving them free halls and churches to speak in while they were jailing the organizers of the I. W. W., were not the A. F. of L. a master class organization, organized for working class defeat. We know that the I. W. W. is working class victory organized, not only because the masters hate it so, but because it is everything that the A. F. of L. is not.

We hold that "an injury to one is an injury to all" and, so holding, the I. W. W. has never gone around the country gathering up strike breakers for the masters, as is being done against the brewery workers here today and the organizers of the I. W. W., and all our press, industrial and political, has always been at the service of the workers when they were in trouble, and this whether they were craft organized or not. We do not seek to destroy working class organizations; what we seek to do is to perfect a working class organization that will be able to deal with the present industrial organization of the capitalist class; to build up an organization formed into Industrial Departments; organized, not by crafts, but by shops, by factories, by industrial units, with one label and an universal transfer card which will give its holder the right to work in any industry, without extra initiation fee or charge; an organization that will end all the workers in a given industry into one harmonious body, then bring all the workers in all the other industries together in the same way and weld these Industrial Departments to each other through the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. in such a way that we can, at a moment's notice, bring all the power of the working class to the defense of any member or part of our organization that might be in trouble; an organization that guns cannot kill; an organization that will not scatter in times of panic, whose members will be drawn closer together by the very fact that they hunger; an organization that will only protect and advance our interests here and now, but will free us forever from an organization that will not allow working women to be treated worse than brutes; an organization that will take the children out of the mills and sweatshops; an organization that believes in the right of the working class to take possession of that which it alone has made, the earth and all that in it is, and keep it for its own; an organization thrilling with the spirit of labor, alive with the hope of freedom, rearing in the midst of the hell of Capitalism the heaven of the human race, the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Republic of the Workers!

Such an organization, fellow workers, is the Industrial Workers of the World. As such, it is an organization that lives for it, and if needs be, like Haywood and St. John, will face death for it. So believing, we call upon you to join us; to stand up and be counted among the children of progress, to march with us and do your part in the great world-wide battle that is now being waged for the emancipation of labor; to hand down to your children a free and happy world.

In conclusion, we challenge the Central Trades and Labor Council to appoint speakers to meet our speakers in joint debate on this question: "Which organization, the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. will best promote the interests of the working class?" Awaiting the Council's reply, believing in the solidarity of labor and the justice of our cause, we remain, Yours for freedom,

Orleans Industrial Union, No. 38. Industrial Workers of the World. JAS. WALLACE, Pres. ALEX. S. SMITH, Sec. June 6, 1907.

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Not a fool or a fakir, knows that the A. F. of L. began the fight on the Brewery Workers and not the Brewery Workers on the A. F. of L., as Mr. Lee would have it believed. And this fight was begun because the A. F. of L. could abide nothing that savored of working class unity, of industrial unionism. As to the part taken by the I. W. W., we cheerfully admit that we began the fight on the A. F. of L., and we gladly accept Mr. Lee's challenge to a battle to the finish. We know the inherent strength of the I. W. W., and the inherent weakness of the A. F. of L., and, therefore, do not fear it nor the outcome; we know that the I. W. W. is	

Local Union Announcements

Local (Mixed) Union No. 67, Jersey City, meets every first and third Thursday in the month at Freitag's, corner Bescon and Central avenues. For full particulars address W. Woodhouse, 71 Summit avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

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